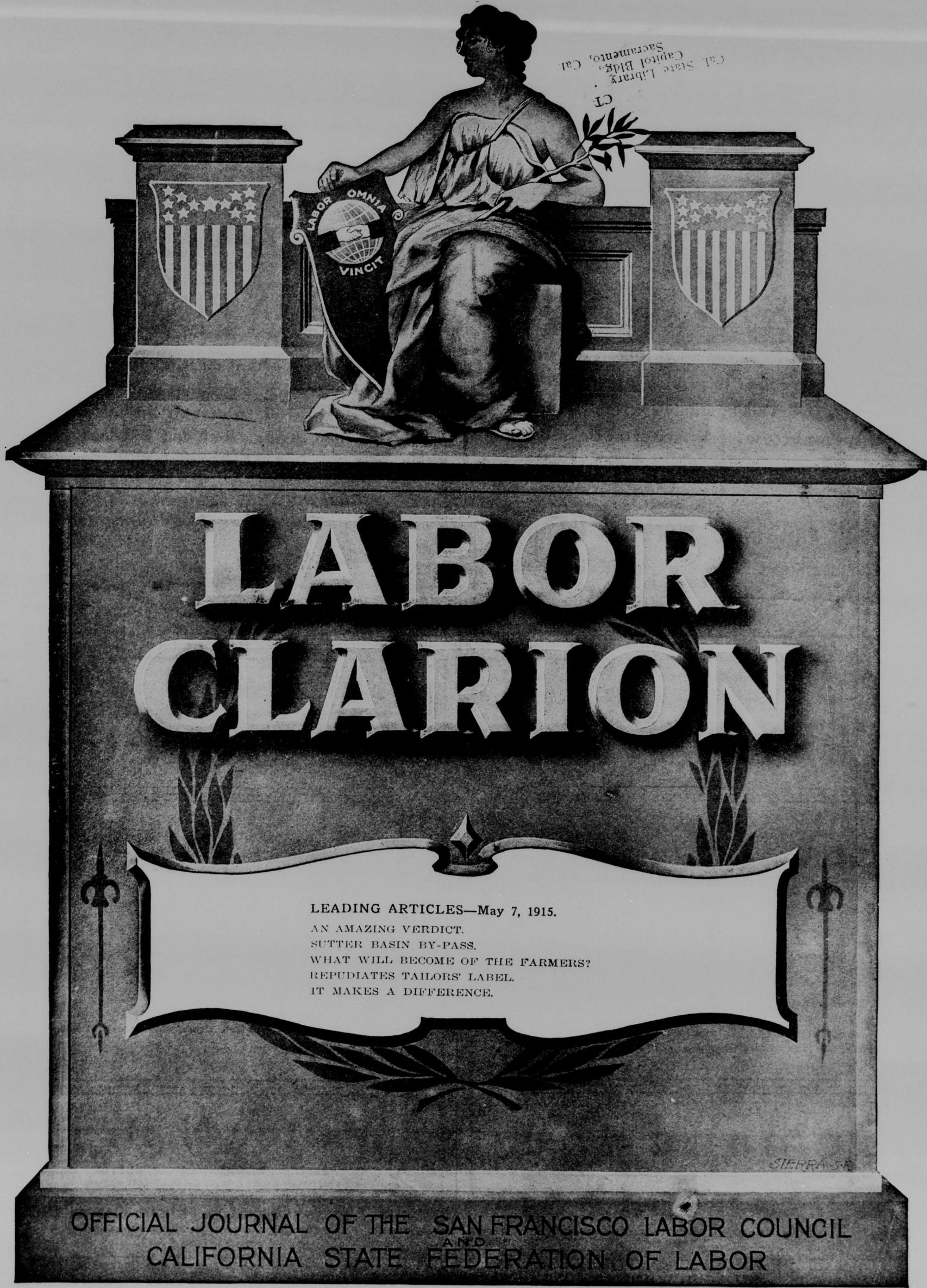
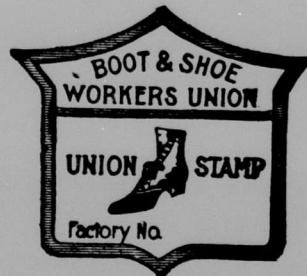


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## An Amazing Verdict

John R. Lawson, who conducted the Colorado strike for the United Mine Workers of America has been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment, in spite of the fact that no evidence whatever was produced to show that he had anything whatever to do with the killing of the thug he was accused of murdering except that he advised the miners to carry arms to protect themselves and their families against the depredations of the band of cut-throats and assassins imported into the mining districts by the mine owners.

No reasonable person entertained the thought for a moment that a jury of twelve American citizens could be found even in the boss dominated mining districts of Colorado, that would return a verdict of guilty upon such flimsy testimony coming from the mouths of a dastardly band of thugs collected from the dens of vice in the slum sections of the cities of this country. The mine managers, however, demanded the life of Lawson and succeeded in gathering together twelve—we were going to say men, but God save the mark—creatures servile enough to render the desired decision.

Lawson, being an honest man and conscious of the difficulty of smirching his character or leaving a scar upon his honor, courted the fullest inquiry into the trouble and made but little preparation to defend himself against the outlandish charge preferred by the representatives of the greedmongers.

He was charged with the murder of John Nimmo, a deputy sheriff of Las Animas county, who was killed in a battle between deputies and striking coal miners near Ludlow on October 25, 1913.

Lawson was charged with the homicide on the theory of the prosecution that he was in charge of the tent colony and in command of the strikers during the battle.

Violence began early in the fight owing to the conduct of the thugs acting as guards for the mining companies who constantly interfered with the families of the miners living in the tent colony established by the union for the purpose of sheltering the evicted women and children at Ludlow. It was in one of these fights that John Nimmo was killed. Nimmo was one of the force of deputies stationed at the Ludlow section house, under command of K. E. Linderfelt, a Denver dive-keeper.

Early in the afternoon of October 25, 1913, a fight started between these deputies and a large body of strikers. Firing raged in the arroyos and railroad cuts until evening. Some time during the battle Nimmo was shot through the leg and bled to death.

During the attacks of the thugs on the Ludlow tent colony

many members of miners' families were murdered, the blood-thirsty scoundrels finally setting fire to the entire colony and cremating a score of women and children.

Lawson was not present when the thug Nimmo was shot. He could not have been guilty of murder. There never was any question about it. His crime was not murder. His crime was that he stood firmly and fearlessly with the workers who were demanding justice and gazed into the soulless eyes of greed without a tremor, without flinching and with a total absence of the servility they had been accustomed to from their starving slaves. He never killed a human being in his life, even restraining himself in the face of tremendous provocation from the murdering thugs that always dogged his steps during the entire course of the strike. In view of these facts is it possible that twelve honest citizens could be gotten together, even at Trinidad, with such puerile brains as to bring in a verdict sending this man to the penitentiary for the balance of his life?

That the evidence amounted to nothing was made plain through the fact that a Trinidad judge, before the trial, released Lawson, charged with first degree murder, on \$15,000 bonds. But if this were not enough to satisfy reasonable human beings of the utter absurdity of the charge of murder in the Lawson case more abundant evidence of the positive ridiculousness of the thing is to be found in the fact that the trial judge gave thirty days for the filing of a motion for a new trial and released the man convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment temporarily in the custody of his counsel and announced that later bail would be fixed at \$20,000 pending the final outcome of the case.

All those who attended the trial, even the vicious thugs who swarmed throughout the little city of Trinidad, had expected a speedy acquittal when the case was given to the jury. There could not have been a dozen unbiased men in the State of Colorado who anticipated any such verdict as that returned by the slavish jury.

There was no honesty, fairness or square dealing from the beginning to the end on the part of the prosecution. It was clearly and entirely an endeavor to crush a man who had offended big business and to intimidate his colleagues. It is not conceivable that such a travesty on justice can stand, and it is, therefore, to be expected that John R. Lawson will ultimately be released. He is already vindicated and acquitted of the charge lodged against him by the judgment of all those who know anything of the case.

**SUTTER BASIN BY-PASS.**

The controversy between Reclamation District 1500 and certain farmers in Sutter County has occasioned more or less stir at Sacramento, particularly after certain labor bodies became involved and went to the farmers' rescue.

The main facts and events of the controversy are as follows:

The "Sutter Tules" constitute a large area of swamp and overflowed lands which from time immemorial have been a natural water course during the flood season in Sacramento Valley. At flood stages this water course takes a width of several miles in the western portion of Sutter County, in the center of a depression known as the Sutter Basin. On the 27th of June, 1911, the California Debris Commission transmitted to Congress, through the War Department, plans for the flood control of the Sacramento Valley. This report contained a plan for a By-Pass through said Sutter tules. It had not been surveyed, but was indicated on accompanying map approximately through the center of said tule lands. East of the Sutter basin are situated the best lands of Sutter County, extending from the Feather River on the east to the Sutter tules on the west. Levees have been built along Feather River to protect these rich orchard and farm lands, and in case of a break in these levees, the waters would flow through natural sloughs and swales into the Sutter basin. It follows that these lands did not require any levees to the west, and in case of a break in the eastern levees, the waters would naturally flow to the lower level in the basin, without causing any particular injury.

On December 20, 1912, the State Reclamation Board transmitted to the Governor a report accompanying which was a map locating the proposed by-pass in the central location as recommended before by the Debris Commission. A few months before certain capitalists, known as the Armour-Gerber interests, bought up the bulk of the lands in the Sutter tules, south of the Tisdale Weir.

The Armour-Gerber interests soon discovered that, if the by-pass was located on the eastern edge of the basin instead of in the center, there would be a great saving to them in constructing the by-pass, and the operation of State laws would throw a part of the burden of reclaiming the Sutter tules upon owners of lands to the east. On February 21, 1913, the State Department of Engineering submitted a report to the Reclamation Board advocating a change in the by-pass location. The main reasons assigned were not engineering but agricultural reasons: "First, because the soil along this eastern portion is less valuable than that in the center of the basin; second, because that location affords the best drainage for the land within the by-pass so that it may be better cultivated for summer crops." In other words, the State Engineering Department considers primarily the interests of the investors, regardless of the consequences that might befall other interests. In the same report, the real reason appears. There would be a saving to the investors of \$300,000 in cost of levees, and \$129,000 in cost of lands to be devoted to serve as a flood water channel. Also, there would be need of building but one levee in this location, while three levees would be required for the central by-pass.

By a vote of two to three, the Reclamation Board approved the eastern location of the by-pass on March 31, 1913. Reclamation District 1500 immediately introduced a bill which passed and provided that the west levee of the by-pass should be the east levee of said district, and the south levee of the Tisdale Weir should be its north levee. This meant that farms and levee

districts to the east and north would have to build the other levees required to protect their lands against flood waters. The farmers and officials protested to the Legislature in vain, and soon afterward the Armour-Gerber interests started to build the south levee of the Tisdale Weir, extending same eastward towards the eastern levee. As the building of the Tisdale Weir levee would cause waters at next flood to spread over the farms and orchards to the east, the farmers of Sutter County were forced in 1914 to bring a suit for injunction to stop the building of said levee. The reclaimers demurred, but Judge Emmet Seawell of Sonoma County overruled the demurrer and held that the complaint stated a cause of action. The farmers feel certain that they will win in court, if the Legislature keeps its hands off, and let the law take its course.

This leads to the consideration of what the law now is in that behalf.

Swamp and overflowed lands may be reclaimed under our laws according to certain rules of procedure. These rules are somewhat anomalous and of peculiar effect. A reclamation district is a quasi-public corporation. Such a corporation may be created by special act, and differs in that respect from municipal and private corporations. Each district is governed by the act creating it. The Legislature has unlimited power in clothing such a district with authority and control over lands included in the district. Not only can lands be included in such a district without the owners' consent, but it may be taxed as well for the carrying out of any project undertaken by the trustees or governing body of the district. Such districts are also given the power of eminent domain, and if the Legislature includes lands in a district which are not benefited in fact by belonging to and sharing in the upkeep of the district, no court has power or will give relief to a complaining owner. And still worse, a reclamation district need only build levees to protect its own lands, and need not pay one cent for any damage it may cause to adjoining lands or districts by its operation. The Legislature may disorganize old districts, and create new ones, or compel old and protected districts to spend enormous amounts to again protect themselves through the action of other districts.

If the law were just, it would be impossible to reclaim lands worth only a few dollars to the detriment of lands already in cultivation and worth \$2000 or more per acre as in this case. But the law is in such an unreasonable shape that there is a constant scramble to obtain favorable legislation for conflicting interests.

In their desperation, some of these farmers, old members of trade unions, appealed to the Marysville Labor Council, the Sacramento Federated Trades, and the San Francisco Labor Council. These bodies have had officers and committees investigating the controversy, and notwithstanding tremendous pressure of many interests, organized labor has signified its willingness to aid the side in the fight that had justice on its side.

In enterprises of this character, it is singular that the State permits a system like the present system of reclamation. The only logical remedy is for the State itself to carry out all reclamation projects. Then first will full protection be given to all interested parties.

Beware how you look abroad for the succor that you will contribute nothing to bring. Bear your own part in the work of your deliverance.—O. B. Frothingham.

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**WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE FARMERS?****By Richard Caverly.**

There are 12,000,000 farmers in the United States. Their aggregate wealth, including all property, is \$41,000,000,000. They owe \$6,000,000,000. Their farms are mortgaged for \$3,000,000,000 of this sum. Annually they pay interest amounting to \$510,000,000, an average interest rate of 8½ per cent.

Statistics show they can pay only 5½ per cent and prosper. They should pay, therefore, if they are to prosper, instead of \$510,000,000 annually for interest, only \$330,000,000 on their borrowed money. In other words, there is wrung from the farmer an annual interest charge of \$180,000,000 in excess of what they can afford to pay. Only 24 per cent of the farms of Texas are entirely owned by farmers who are operating them. Money is so scarce that only 8 per cent of the farmers of Texas pay cash rentals.

In 1880 a certain farmer in Morrison County, Minn., borrowed \$600 upon his 160-acre farm. He renewed the mortgage for \$900 in 1885; renewed it again for \$1200 in 1893; renewed it again for \$2000 in 1898; paid all the time 10 per cent. In 1903 he renewed again for \$3000 at 8 per cent; in 1912 he renewed again for \$3500 at 6 per cent. Each time except the last he paid bonuses in addition to the interest, and every time paid the expenses of recording and drawing new papers. Several times, in order to pay the interest, he borrowed money on chattel mortgages, and this cost him at the rate of 24 per cent.

On March 3, 1914, in the hearing which was held before the Rules Committee of the House on grain exchange, a Mr. Drake testified that the grain gamblers of the Minneapolis exchange could depress the market one-half cent by sending in selling orders for 50,000 bushels of wheat, and that the whole amount of the future transactions of these men totaled the enormous sum of \$10,000,000,000 each year. In other words, for every bushel of real wheat more than 50 bushels of phantom wheat was sold, and every bushel of future grain sold tended to fix the price received for cash grain.

E. J. Gidding testified before the Industrial Commission that the Oklahoma farmers are indebted to banks to the extent of \$60,000,000 and about two-thirds of this bears interest at rates that range from 20 to 200 per cent.

Investigation of the rural land problem was begun at Dallas, Texas, on March 16th by the Commission on Industrial Relations. Governor James E. Ferguson was the first witness. He told about hardships and privations suffered by tenants which had come under his own personal observations. Asked by Chairman Walsh what chance a tenant in his own home county had to become a home owner the Governor answered: "Not one in fifty."

Arthur Lesure, a banker of Minot, North Dakota, said the source of the farmers' troubles to be unjust credit systems and laws which prevent co-operation among farmers to raise money on their business.

W. S. Noble, a tenant farmer, testified that two-thirds of the tenant farmers are economically submerged. That every week he had found two tenants in such distress that they were offering to give their children away. L. T. Stewart, a tenant farmer, said he had come to Texas in 1903. Before that he had lived in Arkansas where he said he had raised from four to eight bales of cotton a year on thirty acres of rented land and ended the season with nothing. Since that time he has lived in many places, has produced at least 450 bales of cotton, several thousand bushels of corn, tried twice to buy a home, and is now \$700 in debt and without means of making a living. His personal property had all been

seized under foreclosure. His wife and six of his eight children were on the stand with him. His observations had been that if the tenant farmer got to making money he would be forced to move for "if the landlord don't get all the money, he wants the tenant to go farther."

Mrs. Stewart told of her share in the work, which consisted of daily drudgery beginning at 4 a. m. She took "one day off in a week to do washing."

What would become of the farmers of the country in 100 years even at 6 per cent, and up to 24 per cent is shown by a table of compound interest on one dollar for that period. Compound interest on one dollar for 100 years: 6 per cent amounts to \$340; 8 per cent, \$2302; 10 per cent, \$13,808; 12 per cent, \$84,075; 18 per cent, \$15,145,007; 24 per cent, \$2,351,798,404.

Testimony was given before the Industrial Commission that of 95,000 owning farmers in Oklahoma, 80 per cent are mortgaged. In one county there is an interlocking interest of banks, grain men and other business, all of whom help to, more or less, exploit the farmer.

Swindlers arrested by the Federal authorities for misuse of the mails during the last five years took from the American public \$351,000,000. Those arrested during 1914 took \$68,000,000 of this total, an amount in excess of any previous year. It should be borne in mind that this total, great as it is, is after all only a small part of the loot taken from the people by get-rich-quick promoters and swindlers, for it includes only the spoil of those arrested.

In many cases it has been impossible for the post-office inspectors to obtain evidence, in a still greater number the activity of the swindlers never came to the attention of the authorities, while an even greater number of operations are carried on in a manner which does not render the swindlers liable to any charge. The farmer is a victim to this class of bunko men, probably more than any other class of producers.

The farmers of the nation are entitled to an active and energetic service of organized labor to bring to justice the financial manipulators responsible for the outrages now being perpetrated against them.

There are 6,000,000 heads of families engaged in the farming business, representing approximately 30,000,000 people, mostly unorganized. They are the food and wealth producers of the United States and should not be dependent upon or subject to the criminal operation of a class of men who manipulate the stock markets and food supply for personal gain.

The farmers should be entitled to a fair profit on their grain and stock which legitimate demand and supply will create, unhampered by men who desire to grow rich by unlawful price juggling and usury.

**SCATTERING THE WILD FLOWERS.**

In the West school children are encouraged to raise wild-flower seed in their school and home garden. Men and women who are in sympathy with the movement to preserve the wild flowers, whirling by the school gardens, stop, buy, a packet or so of seed, receive the benefit of a small gardener's newly acquired experience as to the best soil for planting, then motoring far away to a dry meadow or marsh land, scatter them again where they will take root. California's highways, fence corners, hill slopes, bogs, rocky shores and deserts are already showing the effects of the people's generous zeal in this practical method of preserving the wild gardens. The marvelous flora that once made a carpet over the State, ventures again to clothe the earth with glorious color.—"The Craftsman."

**FEDERAL THRIFT AND CHARITY.**

Many government documents make dry and uninteresting reading, but occasionally one is issued which, while apparently true to type, is thought-provoking. A few months ago "The Journal of the American Medical Association," in publishing an abstract of one of the Notices of Judgment under the Food and Drugs Act, called attention to a somewhat remarkable action on the part of the court in this particular case. It concerned a nostrum sold under false and fraudulent claims. Analyzed by the Federal chemists, it was found, according to the government report, to possess "no medicinal properties whatever." The stuff was, naturally, declared misbranded. No one appeared to defend the product, and the court entered judgment for condemnation and forfeiture, and then ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal! What it was sold for, or as what, the record did not state; neither was the ethical and moral status of the problem discussed. An equally remarkable instance of court action is reported in a recent Notice of Judgment dealing with the adulteration and misbranding of a so-called sherry wine. Three barrels of this product were declared misbranded by the Federal officials on the ground that the stuff was not sherry wine but was an imitation prepared from pomace and glucose, and preserved with sodium benzoate. The officials declared that the stuff was liable to confiscation under the Food and Drugs Act, as it was not only misbranded but was also adulterated in such a way "as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength." All of the charges made by the Federal officials were sustained, and no one appeared to claim the property. The court, therefore, entered judgment of condemnation and forfeiture, and ordered the United States marshal to remove the misleading labels, marking the stuff "Imitation Wine Preserved with 1-10 of 1 per cent. benzoate soda," and then distribute it "to certain charitable institutions."

**BYSTANDERS.****By George Matthew Adams.**

You are either on the side lines or else in the game. If you are on the side lines you are merely watching. You are inactive. You are contributing to your personal pleasure. If you are in the game you are playing hard, you are getting pleasure and you are contributing service.

You will always get more pleasure out of the game if you are a player instead of a bystander.

All along the streets of any town or city are lined up the bystanders. Inside the stores and offices and factories are housed the workers. The workers are the ones who support the bystanders.

Let no man do for you what you ought to do for yourself.

To be a mere title-holder of a job counts for little. You must be the job in every sense of the word or else you may be classed with the bystanders.

The worst thing about the bystander is that he contributes neither to himself nor other people—he is a blank.

The surest law in the world is the law of compensation. Its justice works continually. If you do a service you get back a service. If you do nothing you get back nothing. Mere existence is not living.

Into your twenty-four hours put work and play and rest, but at no time be a bystander.



**IRISH MILITANTS AND THE WAR.**

By Hanna Sheehy, Dublin.

It may be of interest to the readers of "Jus Suffragii" to know the attitude of the Irish Women's Franchise League, the organization of Irish militant suffragists.

The Irish Women's Franchise League regards war as the negation of the feminist movement, and in a special manner of the militant suffrage movement. The underlying spirit of the militant suffrage movement, when it destroyed property in order to call attention to the importance of life-values, was a protest against the rating of property at a higher value than life; the essence of war, on the contrary, is the destruction of human life, and the devitalizing of the human race in the pursuit of property. That being so, the Irish militant suffragists feel themselves bound in a special manner to war upon war.

Women, not having been consulted, directly or indirectly, in any of the belligerent countries, as to the war, or the policy that led up to it, have not even that indirect responsibility for it which rests upon the mass of male voters. Women are accordingly not called upon to indorse this war, or its conduct in any way. As suffragists (whatever our individual feelings) it is our duty to preserve an attitude of neutrality with regard to the merits of the war, to concentrate upon our demand for votes for women, that we may have a weapon with which to prevent future wars, and do all we can to bring about a speedy and lasting peace.

Taking this view, the Irish Women's Franchise League has, since the commencement of the war:

(1) Carefully abstained from expressing any opinion, as a society, on the merits of the war or the responsibility for its outbreak.

(2) Taken no part whatever as a society, in any scheme of relief in connection with the war.

(3) Continued its agitation for votes for women, especially in the Amending Home Rule bill promised by the government to satisfy the militants of Ulster; and

(4) Given special attention to the manifestations of British Militarism which have been evoked by the war. We regard it as the duty of every woman to fight the militarism which is nearest to her; and we regard the British militarism as more immediately dangerous to us and to our cause, than German militarism—with which the women of Germany may be left to deal.

Some comment has been caused by our abstention from all relief work. We cannot, however, regard such work as any part of the functions of a suffrage society. During the great Dublin strike of 1913-1914, which came much more keenly and closely home to the people of Dublin than this war has yet done, many of our members, as individuals, helped in the relief of distress; yet it was never suggested that we should divert to such work any portion of our corporate energies or of the funds and organized powers which we had built up for a definite object. Our attitude toward war-relief schemes is precisely similar.

Taking these views, we are naturally keenly interested in the various peace movements which have been initiated by suffragists, and which specifically recognize the citizenship of women as an essential condition of any lasting peace. Accordingly we have decided to be represented as an organization at the forthcoming International Congress of Women in Holland.

**WARNING TO WORKMEN.**

Owing to the unusual closing of camps and mills in Humboldt County this spring, there are several hundred idle men awaiting employment here. Laborers elsewhere will accept this as a warning from the Council of the city of Eureka.

Dated, Eureka, Cal., April 20, 1915.

(Signed) WM. S. CLARK, Mayor.  
Attest: J. P. WUNDERLICH, Clerk.

**MOVING TOWARD WOMAN SUFFRAGE.**

By Alice Park.

Hawaii is one more proof that the woman movement is worldwide. Cut off by thousands of miles of ocean from other lands, and filled by people of all races, yet the Hawaiian Islands are in the world-wide of equal suffrage.

Hawaii illustrates one of forty-eight—no, forty-nine—vagaries of state and territorial constitutions. It was admitted into the United States under what is called the organic act. This act says voters must be male citizens. Therefore, in order to extend the vote to women, either by legislative enactment, or by a vote of the electorate, the organic act must be altered before Congress, and the national body must vote on the question, before the Legislature or voters in the islands can take action. Such a bill was introduced in Congress, December 29, 1914, by Representative Kalanainaoole. Its progress is watched with eager interest by the women directly concerned.

There is a woman suffrage organization in the Territory of Hawaii, its membership including women of all races and colors, native Hawaiian predominating; Mrs. J. M. Dowsett is the president.

Both political parties have endorsed equal suffrage, so the amendment has no political opponents. The situation is similar to that in Arizona a few months before the suffrage victory. There is no excitement and no objection. People say in a matter-of-fact way that the women of the territory will vote just as soon as the necessary legal steps have been taken—once.

There is one remarkable organization of Honolulu women which is evidence that votes for women are near. This is called the central committee; it is formed of delegates from thirty clubs and leagues of women, and in this way resembles the well-known "councils of women." There is nothing remarkable in the fact that women are organized, nor that they form a central committee—the remarkable feature in this instance is the political program of non-voting women.

The central committee was organized in January, 1915, in order to draw up a program of approved legislation for the Legislature, which was about to convene in February. The bills proposed are those in favor of increased school accommodation, compulsory education, health inspection of school children, and strict child-labor laws. The choice resembles the approved list in many States where women vote. Committees of State federations of clubs in non-suffrage States make such lists and work for such legislation. But, where, outside of Hawaii, has a central committee of non-voting women organized, and laid out such a plan of political work? The plan indicates that women in the Hawaiian Islands know what votes are for, and are ready to vote.

But Hawaii is more than five thousand miles distant from Congress, and the bill is in the hands of a representative who has no vote. Hawaiian women can do little to keep the bill alive. But voting women can do much. If they combine on behalf of suffrage, they can extend representative government to the farthest corners of the nation.

**CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.**

An examination for women protective officers of the Police Department will be held by the Civil Service Commission on the afternoon of June 12th at the Mission High School. Applicants must be not less than 30 years of age or more than 44. They will be examined by women physicians to ascertain if they are physically fit for police service. Trade union women should qualify for these positions.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915.

Nor can I count him happiest who has never  
been forced with his own hands his chains to sever

And for himself find out the way divine;  
He never knew the aspirer's glorious pains,  
He never earned the struggler's priceless gains.

—Lowell.

"In a few years nearly all school subjects will be taught by moving pictures," says Reynold E. Blight of the Los Angeles Board of Education. It is probable many children who now learn little nor remember it long would receive better training through visualization of lessons than under the present system.

When you buy non-union goods you oppose union workers and the employers who are fair to them, and if you do this you are positively not a union man. Now this is plain language, but it is gospel truth. Wake up and do your duty to yourself and your fellows by demanding the union label on all purchases. It is a simple matter, yet well worth while.

The reducing of the age limit to ten years by the Assembly has made the child labor bill practically of no value, and the Labor Council last Friday night instructed its legislative representative at Sacramento to insist when the measure goes to conference that the provisions of the Senate bill be retained. This would fix the age limit at 14 years and prevent the employment of younger children in canneries.

The "Chronicle" is sending up a piteous wail because the recently enacted seamen's bill will compel the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to employ seamen instead of incompetent Chinese. It says the law will put the company's ships out of commission. We venture the prediction that it will do nothing of the kind, and that as soon as the company realizes that bluffing will avail it nothing it will operate according to law.

President Lilenthal of the United Railroads, who some time ago stated that any employee of the company having a grievance would be by him given a hearing, has apparently changed his mind. He has refused to sit in a conference with the Mayor and a committee of the Board of Supervisors at which discharged platform men claiming to have been wronged were to be present. It seems Mr. Lilenthal is a weak man following the advice of designing persons, rather than a strong man capable of reaching his own conclusions.

## It Makes a Difference

We respectfully call to the attention of those who are so strenuously opposed to trade unions regulating apprentices to the fact that it makes some little difference whose ox is gored, and that lawyers and medical men proceed far beyond the borders approached by the craftsmen in this respect, as is amply indicated by the passage by the Assembly last week of a bill providing that three years' study in an accredited law school or a similar amount of study in a practicing attorney's office shall be required as qualifications for applicants to the bar before taking examinations to practice law. Additionally, it is provided that the examining courts must require a part of the examination in writing.

The Sacramento "Bee," in replying to a "Labor Clarion" editorial concerning the limitation of apprentices, said: "Suppose the professions follow the path mapped out by the trades, what would become of the sons of the sons of toil?"

Will the "Bee" contend that with such a law as that above mentioned on the statute books the sons of the sons of toil are not effectually barred from the legal profession? The ability of the boy as a lawyer is not considered at all in the law. He must either graduate from a law school or spend years working for practically nothing in a lawyer's office. How many of the sons of the sons of toil will be able to meet these requirements? The pertinent question to ask is: Suppose the trades follow the path mapped out by the professions?

We have no desire whatever to see it made possible for the intellectually unfit to gain admission to the bar, because we believe that the general public needs protection from the ignorant as well as the unscrupulous lawyer, but the measure passed by the Assembly last week has no such object in view. It is a measure, we verily believe, entirely conceived in the interest of the law schools of the State. We believe the educational requirements for admission to the bar should be high, but we do not entertain the notion that only graduates of schools, colleges or universities have a monopoly upon education, and therefore only graduates of such institutions should be permitted to practice law. A thorough examination as to the candidate's fitness in an educational way, without regard for the manner in which he gained his equipment, should suffice for admission to the bar.

The legal profession is today filled with eminent lawyers who never could have qualified for admission under such a requirement—men who were self-taught, who never even enjoyed the advantages of a common school training, yet are among the recognized luminaries of the profession in the State of California.

Just how interested some of our legislators are in the welfare of the sons of the sons of toil is made abundantly manifest by the passage of this unjust and highly discriminatory piece of legislation. What chance has a poor man's son, who must earn his own living from mere boyhood, to qualify with such a requirement before him? He can neither spend three years attending a law school or three years working for practically nothing in a practicing attorney's office. He can, by utilizing his time at night and on off days, fully equip himself for the practice of the profession, yet through the instrumentality of this measure he will find the doors closed against him. With such a law on the statute books of the State of Illinois the immortal Lincoln would have been debarred from admission. We have had enough of the stuff and nonsense of the prattlers in the interest of greed, but this brazen piece of hypocrisy fills the cup to overflowing.

If some of the alleged lovers of the youth of our State would spend a little more time in watching the manipulations of the representatives of greed and less in interfering with the legitimate activities of trade unions they might be of some genuine service to society.

The attention of Senators Anderson, Thompson, Ballard and others of their kind is respectfully directed to the injustice done the boy through the passage of this measure having to do with their profession.

## Fluctuating Sentiments

Beaumarchais discovered that language was given us to conceal our thoughts, and many Californians have discovered since the opening of the Legislature that some people never have thoughts to conceal yet have been given a superfluity of language, the State Senate being particularly afflicted with this plague.

The labor movement is strengthened by every demand for the union label. Are you doing your part to help it along? What do you contribute toward the usefulness of the label? No one but yourself can answer these questions, but if you are an honest unionist you will answer them correctly and if not up to the standard of your duty you will alter your course so as to comply fully with your obligation to the movement.

The United States is the greatest producer of tobacco in the world, and the greatest exporter, the greatest importer, and the greatest consumer. Our production of leaf of all sorts averages somewhat more than 1,000,000,000 pounds a year, having a value to the producers of about \$100,000,000. An enormous quantity is exported—considerably more than a third of the production in normal years—for the sales of tobacco abroad are excelled by only seven of the many products America sends to other countries. These tobacco exports exceed in value such items as cotton manufactures, electrical machinery, paper and paper products, and leather and leather manufacturers.

The American steel manufacturers who for years have robbed both the men who produce the product and the public which consumes it are now sending up a loud wail because the Illinois Central Railroad bought a large order of steel rails in Canada. "Why, it is asked, should an American concern, dependent itself on American industrial prosperity, turn its back on American industry, especially in a time of trade depression, and spend the money it has made in the United States in another country? Do not American steel mills turn out steel rails as good as any to be found in Canada or elsewhere?—and so on." The American worker turns out as good work as any other worker in the world, but the Steel Trust employed foreign workers because they were cheaper, and the Illinois Central Railroad simply followed the example set and bought foreign rails because they were cheaper, and now the steel kings wail. Truly it makes a difference whose ox is gored.

A story is told that a group of men were once debating as to which of all the inventions was the greatest. The steam engine, the magnetic telegraph, the electric motor, the telephone, the wireless, the art of printing, the perfecting press and many others had their champions, but the debate closed when a quiet man suggested that the man who invented interest laid a mortgage on all the rest. "But, looking both the world and all the ages over, we are disposed to conclude that the man who first took in the possibilities of baseball was the greatest of all genuises," observes "Goodwin's Weekly." "With a little sphere and a club, to make a whole community crazy is some feat. To catch and hold alike old age and callow youth; to make a young lady for the moment forsake her sweetheart; to make the silent and shy young man in an instant bold and garrulous; and a priest ready to shrive a sinner to obtain a front seat, and to keep this up year after year—where can you find such another invention?"

## Wit at Random

When they reach the end of things,  
When they clear away the murk,  
We may see a lot of kings  
Out of work.

—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

Fond Mother—Bobbie, come here. I have something awfully nice to tell you.

Bobbie (age six)—Aw—I don't care. I know what it is. Big brother's home from college.

Fond Mother—Why, Bobbie, how could you guess?

Bobbie—My bank don't rattle any more.—"University of Nebraska Awgwan."

Former President Taft tells this one on himself:

"There is a lad of my acquaintance in New Haven," said Mr. Taft, "who used to bite his nails. 'See here,' said his nurse to him one day, 'if you keep biting your nails like that, do you know what will happen to you?'

"'No,' said the youngster. 'What?'

"'You'll swell up like a balloon and burst.'

"The boy believed his nurse. He stopped biting his nails at once. About a month after the discontinuance of his habit he encountered me at luncheon. He surveyed me with stern disapproval. Then he walked over and said to me accusingly:

"'You bite your nails!'"—"Everybody's."

Cy Warman, author of the song "Sweet Marie," who died a few months ago in Chicago, was a high official of the Grand Trunk Railroad; but he was always modest about his post.

Once he stopped overnight at a little hotel in Northern Michigan, conducted by a man who had previously run a shooting-gallery and later a night-lunch car in New York. The host related his own life story at length. Then he became interested in the biography of the visitor.

"What do you do up in Montreal, Mr. Warman?"

"I work for the Grand Trunk," said Warman. "What kind of a job have you got—do you sell tickets or handle baggage?"

"Oh, I've got a better job than either of those," said Cy. "You know the man who goes alongside of the train and taps the wheels with a hammer to see that everything is all right? . . . Well, I help him listen."—"Everybody's."

A correspondent sends us this story, evidently from an ironical Swiss paper. A few soldiers belonging to part of a Swiss regiment in garrison at Basel went to a certain cafe for refreshments. One of them sat down at a table. Later a civilian, a German, joined him and the two began to talk war politics. "Would you shoot on the Germans if they invaded Switzerland?" asked the German. "Oh, no, never!" exclaimed the soldier.

"Waiter, a pint of beer and a beefsteak with potatoes for this brave man," ordered the civilian.

"And your pals sitting at the next table—would they also not shoot the Germans if they tried to invade this country?"

"Oh, no, never!" retorted the Swiss.

"Waiter, a glass of beer for each of the soldiers at the next table!" ordered the civilian.

And addressing again the soldier, he asked: "Is this generally the view held in the Swiss Army in regard to a possible German invasion? Are all the Swiss soldiers so Germanophil?"

"I don't know," replied the soldier.

"But why would you not shoot the Germans?"

"Because we belong to the band."—Manchester "Guardian."

## Miscellaneous

### A SONG BEFORE SUNRISE.

By Will M. Maupin.

I have builded your towns and cities,  
And over your widest streams  
I have flung with a giant's ardor  
The web of strong steel beams.  
I have carved out the busy highways  
That mark where your commerce reigns;  
With hammer and forge and anvil  
I have wrought your golden gains.

I have girdled the rock-ribbed mountains  
With rails for the iron steed;  
I have delved in the old earth's bosom  
To answer the great world's greed.  
I have clothed you, housed you, fed you,  
For thousands of years gone by;  
I have stepped to the front when duty  
Has called, and I've answered "I."

I have wrung from the soil denied me  
Your toll of the golden grains;  
I have garbed you in silks and satins  
And fettered my limbs with chains.  
I have given my sweat and muscle  
To build for you, stone on stone,  
The palace of ease and pleasure—  
The hut I may call my own.

For a thousand years you've driven—  
A thousand years and a day;  
But I, like another Samson,  
Am giving my muscles play.  
My brain is no longer idle;  
I see with a clearer sight,  
And piercing the gloom about me  
I'm seeing, thank God, the light.

I see in the days before me  
My share of the things I've wrought;  
See Justice no longer blinded,  
The weights of her scales unbought.  
I see in the not far future  
The day when the worker's share  
Is more than his belly's succor;  
Is more than a rag to wear.

I see on the morrow's mountains  
The glints of a golden dawn;  
The dawn of a day fast coming  
When strivings and hates are gone.  
Lo, out of the vasty darkness  
That fetters my limbs like steel,  
I can hear the swelling chorus  
That sings of the common weal.

For a thousand years you've driven—  
For a thousand years and one.  
But I'm coming to take possession  
Of all that my hands have done.  
And cities and towns and highways  
I've builded shall be mine own;  
And Labor, at last unfettered,  
Shall sit on the world's great throne.

In philosophy equally as in poetry, it is the highest and most useful prerogative of genius to produce the strongest impressions of novelty, while it rescues admitted truths from the neglect caused by the very circumstance of their universal admission. Extremes meet. Truths, of all others the most awful and interesting, are too often considered as so true that they lose all the power of truth, and lie . . . side by side with the most despised and exploded errors. To restore a commonplace truth to its first uncommon luster, you need only translate it into action. But to do this, you must have reflected on its truth.—Coleridge.

**American Federation Newsletter****"Nothing To Arbitrate."**

At Everett, Wash., a committee representing striking shingle workers asked their employers to agree to arbitration, but the mill owners revived Pullman's famous dictum: "Nothing to arbitrate." The unionists are maintaining a commissary, and despite an injunction are determined to secure justice.

**Panama Checks Immigration.**

Panama is suffering from a surplus of immigrants arriving there in expectation of getting work on the canal, according to advices received at the State Department. Accordingly the Panama government has passed a law requiring incoming third-class passengers to deposit the sum of \$30 in gold pending the presentation of proof that they have obtained permanent employment.

**Cannery Bill Defeated.**

The New York State Legislature has adjourned without passing an amendment to the cannery bill permitting women and minors to work more than sixty hours a week. The bill passed both houses, but Governor Whitman refused to sign it because of state-wide protests of trade unionists and sympathizers. Advocates of the long work week failed to induce opponents to accept a compromise measure.

**A Modern Jack Horner.**

The Jack Horner of fable, who discovered a plum, is equalled by the Missouri Employers' Association, according to Secretary Anderson who, while not certain of the future, writes business men of this State that: "You have the Employers' Association to thank that there will be no drastic workmen's compensation act among the Missouri statutes for two years more, at least."

**What Child Labor Means.**

At Holyoke, Mass., in an address on the evils of child labor, Secretary Owen Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee said: "The census of 1900 discloses the fact that 1,900,000 children were kept at work in shops under conditions that blighted their lives. The average man has not the imagination that can present to his mind's eye these hundreds of thousands of boys and girls who, under taskmasters, are dwarfed physically, mentally and morally. If people could only learn the facts they would demand immediate relief."

**Duffy on Educational Board.**

Frank Duffy, secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and seventh vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, has been appointed a member of the Indiana State Board of Education by Governor Ralston. The appointee was a member of the commission on industrial and agricultural education last year and recommended that the board be abolished in the interest of efficiency. The suggestion was accepted and now Duffy has been appointed on the new board.

**Will Investigate.**

The American Federation of Labor executive council last week instructed President Gompers to appoint a committee, to include himself, to investigate the establishment of a national bureau of employment in the federal department of labor. The same committee will investigate the proposition of establishing a board of mediation and conciliation in the A. F. of L. to consider jurisdictional disputes. This question was discussed at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor and is favored by some

members of the American Federation of Labor executive council.

**Won't Investigate Charges.**

Government officials have rejected the plea of Porto Rico trade unionists that a commission be appointed to investigate the improper actions of police officers and others during the recent strike of the agriculturalists. The government tells the workers to present evidence, backed by affidavits, for it to act on, but a commission means expense "and delay in the dispatch of public business." The unionists insist that the commission be appointed so full publicity may be given the denials of liberty and other rights suffered by them.

**Australians Unite.**

In the State of Victoria, Australia, there are two trade unions in the leather industry. One is the Saddlery Trade Federation, embracing all workers known as saddlers, harness, collar, and whip makers, and the other is the Australian Leather Workers' Union, which embraces portmanteau, bag, and belt makers. For some time the question of the two unions combining has been discussed, and as the result of a series of conferences a scheme of amalgamation has been agreed to and awaits confirmation. The new body will be known as the Australian Saddlery and Leather Trades Federation.

**Benefits of Unionism.**

In a financial report issued by the International Cigar Makers' Union, these figures for last year refute the charge that trade unions are merely "strike machines": Sick benefits, \$207,579.62; death and total disability benefits, \$279,746.15; loans to traveling members, \$51,077.15; out of work benefits, \$68,198; strike benefits, \$50,898.50. The total benefits paid during 1914 were \$606,422.27. The grand total benefits paid in thirty-five years and two months were \$11,954,071.57. The yearly cost per member for these benefits necessarily vary. Last year the charge was \$13.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ , or \$1.09 a month.

**Before Highest Court.**

The Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh, Wis., has transferred its three-years' fight against the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to the United States Supreme Court. Hearings began this week. Because the carpenters and employers in New York City agreed that only union made trim should be used, the Paine Company asked for an injunction, but was defeated in the courts of that State. "Illegal combinations" is the plaintiff's song, which is swelled by the vocalisms of Attorneys Davenport and Merritt. These gentlemen have pronounced anti-union leanings and it is hinted that they are well acquainted with the workings of the Anti-Boycott Association and similar organizations, as a result of their unselfish legal battles for "freedom for the working-man."

**Unions Are Unitng.**

At the American Federation of Labor executive council meeting last week President Gompers announced that the referendum vote of the Cigar Makers' International Union and the Stogie Makers' League was favorable to an amalgamation of these organizations. The Amalgamated Glass Workers has amalgamated with the Brotherhood of Painters. President Gompers states that: "One of the conditions of the amalgamation is that the president of the American Federation of Labor shall underwrite, or guarantee, the maintenance of the terms of the agreement." The executive council decided that American Federation of Labor officials shall continue efforts to secure a basis for amalgamation between the sheet metal workers and the Stove Mounters' International Unions.

**Orpheum** O'Farrell Street bet.  
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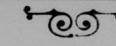
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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis held a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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## Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, May 4, 1915, President A. A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Miss Matilda Stross, piano; Jerome A. Simon, violin.

Transfers deposited: Paul Aschenbrenner, Local No. 2, St. Louis; H. Martone, Vincent Surlancheck, both of Local No. 310, New York.

Resigned: G. Tigano.

The next meeting of the board of directors will be held Monday, May 10th, at 9.30 a. m., instead of Tuesday, May 11th.

Through error, the name of Mrs. B. T. Anderson was published with the quarterly delinquent list in the "Labor Clarion."

Leaders are notified that the board has ruled that in theatres opening for one week only for repertoire companies, not more than three free rehearsals shall be allowed. This does not apply to permanent engagements.

The next union meeting will be held on Thursday, May 20th, instead of Thursday, May 13th.

The newspaper committee appointed some months ago to investigate the cost, etc., of publishing a paper in the interest of Local No. 6, will render its report at the coming regular meeting of the union.

Arrangements have been made with the "Labor Clarion" for a choice page each week in that periodical, to publish such news matter as will be of value to the organization. This page will be controlled by an editorial staff, of which Walter B. Anthony, music critic of the San Francisco "Chronicle," will be editor-in-chief.

Notable writers will contribute important articles pertaining to music; letters of criticism from members on topics related to our business, together with a gist of the proceedings of the board of directors and union meetings, will be published.

These publications will be confined to the issues subscribed for by this local, thereby guaranteeing the necessary exclusiveness in news that would be enjoyed in a paper of our own, and at the same time members will get the benefit of all the labor news published in the "Clarion."

Watch for the first issue on Friday, May 28th.

Last Thursday Miss M. H. Fitton was married to Mr. James Darrah. The young couple have gone to housekeeping in a lovely new home on Oakland Heights.

The following traveling members are reported playing in this jurisdiction: Orpheum—Carl F. Miller, Local No. 310; Oakland Orpheum—S. K. Sender, Local No. 77; Cort—Tony Deuofrio, Local No. 26.

The 20th annual convention of the A. F. of M. will begin Monday, May 10th, with a parade starting at Fourth and Market streets. Mr. Geo. W. Kittler is securing the members for the band that will head the parade.

Sunday, May 9th, at 8.30 P. M., a reception will be held at the Argonaut Hotel.

An excursion to Mt. Tamalpais on Tuesday, leaving at 10.45 A. M., returning at 5.30 P. M. Members wishing to secure tickets will see J. J. Matheson. The rate, including lunch, will be \$3 per person.

The banquet will be held on Thursday. For full particulars, communicate with Frank Borgel.

Thursday afternoon will be Exposition Day, and will be spent in sightseeing at the Exposition.

The convention will convene in Knights of Columbus Hall.

## HUNGARIAN MUSIC.

In a chapter on Hungarian music, in "Hungary of Today," Julius Kaldy gives an interesting account of some of the earliest forms of musical instruments in use in Hungary.

"From descriptions," he writes, "we find that the following instruments were in use in Hungary from very ancient times: the lute (koboz), and the violin (hegedu); while of wind instruments, large and small pipes were fashioned out of the willow twig—still a popular instrument like the shepherd's pipe (tilinko); the buffalo's or ox's horn called kueret, the small hand drum, like a Moorish tambourine, without castanets. It is assumed that Hungarians brought these musical instruments with them from their original home. The field trumpet and cymbal are of later date.

"As to the form of the ancient lute, opinions differ. Most probably it was like the Indian national instrument, the vina. The player sat with it on his knee, playing pizzicato. Among the Szekelys of Transylvania there is still a small instrument so played called the timbora."

Of the Huns' songs it is to be regretted that not a single melody has been handed down, but from the character of the people it seems reasonable to suppose that their music must have been dramatic and heroic. "The best proofs of its early development," Julius Kaldy writes, "are the ancient Hungarian legends and traditions, which relate in song the fortunes of the nation, the heroic feats of Attila, Arpad and the dukes. These melodies were gradually lost in the advance of Christianity; and it is probable that with the suppression of Vata's rebellion very many precious poetical and musical products of heathen Hungary were entirely destroyed."

Writing with regard to folk-songs and dance music, Kaldy says: "No certain data has come down to us, but we may assume that they developed in their own way in spite of foreign influence. The wandering gypsies of the fourteenth century were conspicuous as executants of Hungarian dance music, and they in particular spread Hungarian secular instrumental music. Not only did the people patronize them but they were appreciated at the mansions of the magnates. They played an important part not only at festivities but sometimes also at the meetings of Parliament; our historians make mention of the noisy assemblies at Rakos and Hatven in 1525. The most conspicuous of the gypsies was Dominic Kalman, who won great renown as a lutist and violinist. Tinodi testifies that, in his day, the lute was played with the fingers, though the violin was already played with a bow."

## WORK DAY IN PORTUGAL.

Thomas H. Birch, American minister stationed at Lisbon, Portugal, writes the department of commerce that the maximum working day for Portuguese commercial clerks is fixed at ten hours, for bank clerks and clerks of other credit and exchange houses, seven hours. The maximum working day in industrial establishments cannot exceed ten hours, or 60 hours per week. Minors cannot be employed in industrial establishments or in construction works until they have completed their twelfth year. Under certain conditions, however, children of ten years may be employed in specified industries, provided they are physically strong, but they cannot work more than six hours in every twenty-four. Children over 12 years cannot work longer than ten hours in every twenty-four, or sixty hours per week.

With meekness, humility and diligence apply yourself to the duties of your condition. They are the seemingly little things which make no noise that do the business.—Henry More.

## CHILDREN WITHOUT A CHANCE.

The children in America who have no chance will be the subject of one of the notable gatherings at the San Francisco Exposition, when the eleventh annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee is held there the last three days of May. The special topics to be considered are Child Labor in the West, Federal Control of Child Labor, and A Charter for Childhood, and the speakers will include Mrs. Florence Kelley, Dr. Felix Adler, Owen R. Lovejoy, and others who have been active in the national movement for several years, together with a group of Californians distinguished for their interest in labor problems and education.

Recent investigations of the committee have shown that in spite of the marked advance in child labor and school legislation there are still in this country hundreds of thousands of children who have no chance. In fact the committee says that there is no State in the Union which completely protects its children, even all of those under 14, from overwork and ensures to them the elements of a good education. All the States except five have recognized the need of a 14-year minimum age limit, but not one applies it consistently and effectively to all the various forms of exploitation to which children are subjected. After ten years of active State campaigns the committee last year drafted a Federal bill which was passed in the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority. This bill, which will be re-introduced early in the first session of the new Congress, would exclude from interstate commerce the products of the cotton mills and canneries, the tenement workshops and the miscellaneous industries in which thousands of young children under 14 are now employed; the products of the glass factories where boys work on the night shift; and the coal mined by workers less than 16 years old.

The committee, organized primarily as a protest against the exploitation of young children, has been more and more active in constructive efforts for the benefit of the children who have been released from industry.

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## San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 30, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Murphy. Bro. Judson appointed vice-president pro tem.; Bro. Brouillet arrived later.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—From Civil Service Employees, Port of San Francisco, for J. K. Johansen vice A. Sorenson, resigned. From Carpenters No. 483, for Bro. Paul J. Clifford, vice A. M. McLean, resigned. From Theatrical Stage Employees for Bros. Williams and Wm. G. Rusk. From Plasterers No. 66 for Bros. Slyter, C. Gunther, Walter Johnson, Thomas Lawley and John Kelly. From Pattern Makers for Bros. C. M. Bottomley and Dave Campbell vice J. Balogh and V. E. Lang.

**Communications**—Filed—From Light and Power Council of California acknowledging receipt of itemized statement of moneys received and paid to Light and Power Council, also thanking unions and Council for same. From Tailors No. 400, inviting officers and delegates to attend their picnic Sunday, May 16th, at Grand Canyon Park. From Laundry Wagon Drivers, enclosing \$5.00 for Bottle Caners. From Musicians No. 6, stating that the local had voted to contribute \$5.00 per week to Bottle Caners' Union. From Typographical Union No. 21, enclosing \$10.00 for Bottle Caners' Union. From Senator D. J. Beban and Assemblyman Victor J. Canepa, stating they would support Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 15 and Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 26. From Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158 relative to withdrawal of delegates.

Referred to Secretary—From President Gompers, A. F. of L., relative to assisting Baggage Messengers' Union in negotiation of new wage scale.

Referred to Executive Committee—Application from Milk Wagon Drivers' Union for a boycott on the Silver Dairy Company, 234 Richland Ave. From Bartenders No. 41, requesting boycott on Pup Cafe, Turk and Taylor streets. From the "Outdoor Advertiser," relative to destruction of property and work done by them by an employee of the Foster & Kleiser Bill Posting Company. From Bill Posters' and Billers' Union, enclosing proposed wage scale. From Recreation League of San Francisco, enclosing resolutions adopted by that League.

Referred to Label Section—From Metal Polishers, Local No. 7, relative to unfair firm of Grand Rapids Refrigerator Company, manufacturers of the Leonard Cleanable, North Pole, Siberia and other refrigerators.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions submitted by Delegate Ernst of Waiters' Union, relative to appointment of committee of twenty to systematize work of registering all connected with the organized labor movement.

**Resolutions Adopted**—From Amalgamated Association of S. & E. R. E. of A., Division No. 677, relative to attitude of United Railroads of San Francisco, and assisting car men.

"To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council, Greeting:

The following resolutions were adopted by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America No. 677:

"Whereas, The United Railroads Company of San Francisco has discharged forty members of Local Division No. 677, Street Carmen, for no other reason than that they were members of said union; and

"Whereas, The United Railroad Company continues to discharge any member in its service

who joins the union or who signifies that he has any union principles; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council condemn the attitude of the United Railroad Company, and hereby declares that the San Francisco Labor Council will defend the Carmen in any action that the Council may deem necessary to protect the integrity of its organization."

Communication from Sacramento Labor Council, relative to rescinding action in the matter of the Sutter Basin By-Pass. Moved that the communication be filed and that secretary be instructed to communicate with Sacramento Labor Council stating that this Council can see no reason to rescind its action in the matter. Carried, 62 in favor, 18 against.

**Reports of Unions**—Boot and Shoe Workers request Shoe Clerks to correct names on cards advertising union shoe stores. Shoe Clerks reported it will withdraw card and have new ones printed. Butchers No. 115 has voted down suggestion relative to agreement; will hold picnic at Grand Canyon Park next Sunday. Milk Wagon Drivers, Fairville Dairy straightened out.

**Label Section**—Requested unionists to demand union label, card and button.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Reported progress in the matter of application from Bartenders' Union for boycott on Old Crow Saloon, as well as in the matter of jurisdictional dispute between Milkers and Milk Wagon Drivers' Unions. On application from Grocery Clerks' Union to boycott firm of Fred Atzeroth, this matter was referred to secretary for adjustment. The amended by-laws of Elevator Conductors' Union were approved with one change. Report of committee concurred in.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of Senator Lyons' Child Labor Bill No. 257, committee recommended that no action be taken upon said bill. Amendment, that Council oppose any law that provides for employment of children under fourteen years of age. Amendment to amendment, that legislative agent be instructed to have conferees stand for Senate Bill No. 257, as passed by Senate; carried. The matter of resolution from Delegate Fleischmann was laid over one week.

**Nominations**—There being a vacancy on the law and legislative committee, nominations were called for. Brother Frank Ainsworth was elected to fill the vacancy.

**New Business**—Moved that subject-matter of Tailors' Union controversy be referred to the executive committee. Amendment, that a declaration of intention to levy boycott on Jacobs & Son be granted; carried. Moved to lift boycott on Bronx bar; carried.

**Receipts**—Street Carmen's Union, \$20; Pattern Makers, \$12; Photo Engravers No. 8, \$8; Sugar Workers, \$8; Steam Engineers, \$24; Typographical, \$40; Boot & Shoe Workers, \$8; Stereotypers, \$8; Webb Pressmen, \$8; Musicians, \$64; Upholsterers, \$12; Schmidt and Caplan Fund, \$35; Bottle Caners, \$70; Label Section, \$4. Total receipts, \$321.00.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; office postage, \$5; stenographers, \$51; Theo. Johnson, \$30; A. W. Brouillet, legislative agent, \$42; J. J. McTiernan, financial secretary, \$20; Patrick O'Brien, sergeant-at-arms, \$10; Label Section, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$70.00. Total Expenses, \$272.00.

Council adjourned at 11:25 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label upon all purchases.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

Whoso neglects a thing which he suspects he ought to do, because it seems to him too small a thing, is deceiving himself; it is not too little, but too great for him, that he doeth it not.—E. B. Pusey.

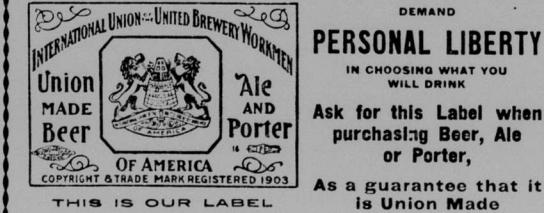
## S.N.WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters  
For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND  
PERSONAL LIBERTY  
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU  
WILL DRINK  
Ask for this Label when  
purchasing Beer, Ale  
or Porter,  
As a guarantee that it  
is Union Made

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and  
Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.  
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST'EM  
OVERALLS & PANTS  
UNION MADE  
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Union Label Shirts  
and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS  
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES  
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY  
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS  
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS  
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

**UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK.**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor has just published as Bulletin No. 172 a report on unemployment in New York City. The report is based on information obtained from a census of 104 city blocks, located in various sections of the city, carefully selected with the purpose of including a representative number of families of the various nationalities and all classes of industrial workers, combined with a census of all families in 3703 individual tenement houses and residences, covering a still wider range of distribution. The figures obtained have been used as a basis for estimating the number unemployed in the city.

The enumeration was made in the first half of February, 1915, and therefore shows conditions of unemployment at that time. Information was obtained from 54,849 families having a total membership of 229,428 persons, of which number 95,443 were wage earners. Of these families, 11,723 had one or more wage earners out of work, showing an aggregate of 15,417 persons, or 16.2 per cent of all wage earners in these families without employment of any kind. The total number of wage earners in New York City in 1915, estimated on the basis adopted by the Bureau of the Census, is approximately 2,455,000. The percentage of unemployment found among the members of 54,849 families visited (16.2) applied to this number shows that the total number of unemployed in Greater New York was about 398,000.

The above figures do not fully measure the amount of unemployment, for only those persons who had no employment whatever, regular or irregular, full-time or part-time, at the time of the agent's visit were recorded as unemployed. To find the full extent of unemployment it is necessary to secure information also in regard to the large amount of part-time or irregular employment existing in practically every industry. On account of the difficulty of securing definite information in regard to irregular or part-time workers, all such were included in the number employed. The above estimate of 398,000 unemployed, therefore, does not include any of the irregular or part-time workers.

A tabulation of the unemployed by periods of unemployment shows that 11.1 per cent of all unemployed persons had been out of work over 180 days; 26.4 per cent, over 120 days; 39.3 per cent, over 90 days; 55.8 per cent, over 60 days; 76.4 per cent, over 30 days; 88.4 per cent, over 13 days; and 92.8 per cent were out of work at least one week. The occupations or trades having the largest number of persons unemployed out of the total of 15,417 were: Common laborers, 2440; building trades, 2045; and the clothing trades, 1781. The fact is noted, however, that the figures were secured at a season of the year when work in the building trades and in the clothing trades is normally slack and that the number out of work reported for these trades was affected to a large extent by the slack season.

A tabulation of the percentages of unemployment in each of the several selected occupations, based on the estimated total number of wage earners in those occupations, shows the percentages of persons out of work to be as follows: Marble and stone cutters, 47.3 per cent; bricklayers and stone masons, 32.5 per cent; carpenters, 25.9 per cent; painters and paperhangers, 43.9 per cent; plasterers, 37.1 per cent; plumbers, gas and steam fitters, 23.1 per cent; bakers, 16.3 per cent; longshoremen and stevedores, 16.2 per cent; machinists, 13.1 per cent; stenographers and typists, 7 per cent; and common laborers combined without regard to industry, 34.2 per cent, while the percentage of unemployment in all occupations other than those named above is 13.9 per cent.

In the report is embodied the results of two investigations made by organizations in New York City, the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The investigation by the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment was conducted by sending out letters of inquiry to a large number of employers of labor in New York City to ascertain the difference between the number employed in the week ending December 19, 1914, and the number employed in the corresponding week in 1913. Responses were received from 602 establishments in all lines of trade and industry, employing during the week ending December 19, 1914, a total of 250,723 persons. Comparing the figures obtained for the two years, the committee reported that the increase in the number unemployed, based on the decrease of employment, was about 8 per cent of the total number of workers employed in December, 1913. And it was estimated that about 200,000 more persons were unemployed in New York in December, 1914, than in December, 1913.

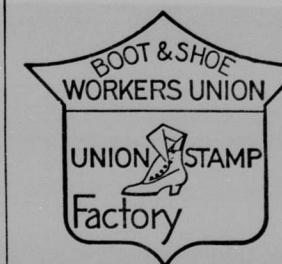
At about the same time the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York made an investigation as to unemployment by a canvass of the families of policyholders of the company. Agents of the company were supplied with blank forms prepared for the purpose and secured information as to unemployment from 155,960 families holding policies in the company, and found that 45,421 persons, or 18 per cent of all wage earners in those families, were out of employment. This percentage of unemployment applied to the estimated total number of wage earners in 1915 gives a total of 442,000 unemployed. The greater number of unemployed reported here is accounted for largely by the fact that this survey was made nearly a month earlier in the season than the investigation made by the Federal Bureau, and at a time when the extent of unemployment was probably somewhat greater. The results of the Metropolitan Company's study are, therefore, substantially in agreement with the results of the investigation made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

It is greatly to be regretted that no comparable figures of unemployment are in existence which would permit a comparison of the amount of unemployment in New York City during the winter of 1914-15 with the amount of unemployment in other years, other seasons, and other places. The need for accurate information on unemployment is urgent. The reliability and representative character of the figures obtained by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company led the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to employ that company to make similar studies in the cities of Boston, Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and vicinity, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul and vicinity, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. The investigations in these several cities have been completed and the information collected is being tabulated.

A summary of the results of these studies will be issued as soon as the figures are available, but the completed report probably can not be published before July.

**MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.**

The moving picture operators of this city have elected L. G. Dolliver as a delegate to the international convention at Chicago. Donations have been made to the Bottle Caners' Union now on strike, also to the Caplan-Schmidt defense fund, and \$45 paid in sick benefits. Members will take notice that meetings have been changed to the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 10 a. m. The Movies' ball committee will render its report next regular meeting, May 13, 1915. Members are requested to attend.

**Clarion Call to Men Who Labor**

Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

**BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS**

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.  
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

**UNION LABEL SHOE CO.**

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



**M  
A  
D  
E  
!!**

**Demand the Union Label****On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

**The German Savings and Loan Society**

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets  
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Assets	\$58,584,596.93
Deposits	55,676,513.19
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,908,083.74
Employees' Pension Fund	188,521.05
Number of Depositors	66,442

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

**Our reputation is not only back of but is in every bottle of**

**Old Gilt Edge Whiskey**

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

## Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.  
FERNAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Douglas 3178.



MAY, 1915.

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.
- \*\*Intertype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.
- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
- (7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
- (82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
- (73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
- (14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
- (196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
- (69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
- (3) \*Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission
- (4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
- (220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
- (176) \*California Press.....349 Sansome
- (71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
- (87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
- (39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
- (22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
- (119) \*Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....568 Clay
- (18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third
- (46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
- (54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc.....446 Sansome
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
- (203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
- (92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
- (75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
- (17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
- (146) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
- (190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
- (5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
- (27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....20 Silver
- (127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
- (158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
- (216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
- (168) \*\*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
- (227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
- (135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
- (23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
- (175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
- (37) Marshall, J. C.....48 Third
- (95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
- (206) \*\*Moir Printing Company.....509 Sansome
- (58) \*Monahan, John & Co.....311 Battery
- (24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
- (96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
- (72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
- (80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
- (55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
- (91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
- (117) Mullaney & Co., George.....2107 Howard
- (208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
- (43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
- (187) \*Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
- (81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
- (143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
- (64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave
- (32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (61) \*Rineon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....15th and Mission
- (218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
- (145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco
- (6) Shannon-Conway Printing Co.....509 Sansome
- (15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
- (125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
- (52) \*Stacks & Peterson.....1886 Mission
- (29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
- (88) Stewart Printing Co.....312 Chronicle Building
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
- (63) \*Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
- (177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
- (128) Wagner Printing Co., N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
- (25) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
- (38) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
- (36) West End Press.....2385 California
- (106) Wilcox & Co.....520 First
- (44) \*Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
- (51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
- (76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
- (112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

- (123) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (222) Doyle, Edward J.....340 Sansome
- (224) Foster & Futerwick Company.....560 Mission
- (233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
- (231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
- (225) Hogan, John F. Co.....313 Front
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
- (130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
- (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
- (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
- (200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
- (132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
- (133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
- (235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
- (229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

### MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
- (8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market
- (121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Montg'my & Jessie
- (40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
- (123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
- (25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth
- (94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
- (141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
- (57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
- (149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
- (144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
- (156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
- (61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
- (32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
- (103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
- (122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....109 New Montgomery
- (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
- (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
- (202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
- (209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
- (199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
- (207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYERS AND ELECTROTYERS.

- (210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS. Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
- Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
- Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
- Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekins Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
- California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
- Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
- Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Philharmonic Circula Italian Band.
- San Francisco "Examiner."
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
- Southern Pacific Company.
- The Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- Wvatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

The campaign for officers of No. 21 for the coming year is now well under way and the numerous candidates and their friends are extending the glad hand at every opportunity. The Administration Club held its first meeting last Sunday and indorsed the following ticket: President, Geo. A. Tracy; first vice-president, Benj. Schonhoff; second vice-president, F. F. Bebergall; secretary-treasurer, L. Michelson; executive committee, H. L. Cunningham, Philip Johnson and J. F. Newman; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, Benj. Schonhoff and L. Michelson; delegates to International convention, Wm. Groom, Jas. P. Olwell and Ben F. Wise; alternate delegates to International convention, Mrs. Craig Leek, M. J. McDonnell and Wm. E. Reilly. No indorsements were made of candidates who are without opposition nor for delegates to the Labor Council. Officers of the club for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, James S. Golden; secretary-treasurer, John G. Higgins; executive committee, Carroll B. Crawford, Frank Wandress and Wm. Webster. Since nominations were made, on Sunday, April 25th, Philip Campau and A. E. Bellamy have declined to run for the executive committee. R. A. Fleming will not be a candidate for delegate to the Labor Council, and H. A. Parry has decided to withdraw from the race for delegate to the I. T. U. convention.

The Progressive Campaign Club, through its officers, S. T. Sawyer, president, and Leo Israelsky, secretary, has issued notices for a meeting to be held on Sunday, May 9th, at Sonoma Hall, Native Sons' Building, at which time the club will indorse candidates.

A letter has been received from Nate Newman, chairman of the committee of the New York Query Club, a social organization composed of members of Big Six, to the effect that the plans of the club for its excursion to the Los Angeles convention have been completed and that 100 persons have arranged to take the trip. The itinerary of this club, which will travel by special train, is the most complete and extensive affair of the kind ever undertaken in connection with an I. T. U. convention. The route covers a distance of 7877 miles, and arrangements have been made for stopovers between New York and Los Angeles at Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Ogden, San Francisco, Santa Cruz big trees, Del Monte and Santa Barbara, arriving at Los Angeles at noon on August 8th.

The Missouri Special, starting from St. Louis, is scheduled to arrive in this city on the morning of August 5th. Plans for the entertainment of delegates and visitors en route to the Los Angeles convention will be considered by the local reception committee at a meeting to be called in the near future. The fund now accumulating for this purpose, under the direction of the reception committee, will be sufficient to meet all expenditures required.

Ed. Belcher, who recently retired from the firm of Belcher & Phillips, is enjoying an extended vacation in the San Joaquin Valley, near Ripon, Cal. He writes that he is feeling fine and that in a few weeks he expects to enjoy perfect health, when he will return to San Francisco and determine upon plans for the future.

### SUBSCRIBE FOR The Typographical Review

P. O. Box 93, Cincinnati, Ohio

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, GIVING A TRUE REVIEW OF ACTUAL CONDITIONS AND PROCEEDINGS WITHIN THE I. T. U.

ONE YEAR FOR 50 CTS. SINGLE COPIES, 5 CTS.

San Francisco subscriptions will be received and forwarded by F. J. Bonington, of the Franklin Linotype Co. chapel.

## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

**Alaska Fishermen**—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.

**Asphalt Workers**—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

**Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1**—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2**—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3**—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5**—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

**Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

**Bakers No. 24**—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Barbers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

**Bartenders No. 41**—Meet 1st Mondays at 2.30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.

**Bay and River Steamboatmen**—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, secretary.

**Beer Drivers No. 227**—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

**Beer Bottlers No. 293**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

**Bill Posters**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

**Bindery Women No. 125**—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Boiler Makers No. 25**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Boiler Makers No. 205**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Boiler Makers No. 410**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Book Binders No. 31**—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.

**Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 21th and Howard.

**Bootblacks**—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

**Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Brewery Workmen No. 7**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

**Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31**—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

**Broom Makers**—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Butchers**—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)**—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

**Carpenters No. 22**—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Carpenters No. 304**—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

**Carpenters No. 483**—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

**Carpenters No. 1082**—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

**Carpenters No. 1640**—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Cemetery Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

**Cement Workers No. 1**—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

**Cigar Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

**Composition Roofers No. 25**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

**Cooks No. 44**—Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

**Coopers No. 65**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Electrical Workers No. 6**—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Electrical Workers No. 151**—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

**Electrical Workers No. 537**—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

**Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Elevator Constructors No. 8**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees**—Meets 1st Tuesday, Pacific Bldg.; headquarters, 718 Pacific Bldg.

**Furniture Handlers No. 1**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Garment Cutters**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Garment Workers No. 131**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Gas and Water Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Glove Workers**—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Granite Cutters**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Grocery Clerks**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

**Hatters**—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

**Hoisting Engineers No. 59**—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Horseshoers**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Houseshmiths and Iron Workers No. 78**—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**House Movers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5**—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Machine Hands**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Machinists No. 68**—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Mallers**—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.

**Mantel, Crate and Tile Setters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Marble Workers No. 44**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Marble Cutters No. 38**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders**—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

**Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Millers No. 422**—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Millwrights No. 766**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Molders' Auxiliary**—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Molders No. 164**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Mold Makers No. 66**—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

**Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Office Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Painters No. 19**—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Pavers No. 18**—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Photo Engravers No. 8**—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

**Plasterers No. 66**—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Plumbers No. 442**—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Post Office Clerks**—Meet by motion of union, Knights of Columbus Hall.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, headquarters, 557 Clay.

**Printing Pressmen No. 24**—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Rammermen**—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Retail Clerks No. 432**—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410**—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

**Riggers and Stevedores**—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay.

**Sail Makers**—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Sheet Metal Workers No. 95**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

**Sheet Metal Workers No. 104**—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

**Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510**—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

**Stable Employees**—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Steam Engineers No. 64**—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Steam Fitters No. 509**—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.

**Steam Shovel and Dredgem No. 29**—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Street Railway Employees**—Jos. Giguierre, 2444 Polk.

**Switchmen's Union No. 197**—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

**Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Teamsters**—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

**Teamsters No. 216**—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Theatrical Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

**Tobacco Workers**—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

**Typographical No. 21**—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

**Undertakers**—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

**United Glass Workers**—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**United Laborers of S. F.**—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Upholsterers**—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

**Waiters No. 30**—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

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## Personal and Local

Louis Harris, who during the past two years has been business agent of the Upholsterers' Union and represented the organization as delegate to the Labor Council, passed away Monday morning last after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Harris was well and favorably known throughout the local labor movement. He was a native of New York, 48 years of age, and leaves two brothers, Samuel and Edward Harris, and a sister, Mrs. Rae Peckerman. The funeral services were held Wednesday morning. Interment was at Salem Cemetery.

Jack Zamford, organizer for the International Bakers' Union, has been directed to leave Los Angeles and proceed East, where the fight is now on at a strenuous pace.

The benefit ball given in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple last Saturday night by the boiler makers was one of the most successful affairs of the kind given this year. The attendance was large and those who took part in the festivities report having had an excellent time. These boys are noted for giving a good time whenever they prepare an entertainment. The members of the committee in charge performed their duty well.

The Labor Council at its last meeting referred to its executive committee a resolution submitted by the Recreation League, requesting the Council to protest against the attitude of the city administration and the Board of Police Commissioners in permitting the reopening of the Barbary Coast, and urging that a demand be made that the authorities be urged to demand clean conditions in that district.

A new wage scale submitted by the Bill Posters' Union for approval has been referred to the executive committee.

The Labor Council last Friday night indorsed resolutions submitted by Street Carmen's Union No. 677, complaining of the discharge of forty of its members by the United Railroads of San Francisco, for affiliating with the union, and pledging the Council to defend the carmen in any action the Council may deem necessary to preserve the carmen's organization.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union reports that

the boycott on the Mayfield Farm of Colma has been lifted following a settlement entirely satisfactory to the union. A benefit of \$10 for the bottle caners was voted at the last meeting of the union.

Frank A. Ainsworth was last Friday night unanimously elected a member of the law and legislative committee of the Labor Council.

In preparation for the approaching municipal election resolutions instructing the president to appoint a committee of twenty to see that every labor man and woman in the city is registered were introduced in the Labor Council last Friday night and referred to the law and legislative committee.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians will convene in San Francisco Sunday, with headquarters at the Hotel Argonaut. The business sessions of the federation will be held in Knights of Columbus Hall, 150 Golden Gate avenue. An elaborate program of entertainment has been arranged for the visiting delegates by a committee from the local Musicians' Union, beginning with a reception at the Hotel Argonaut on Sunday night, May 9th. On Monday at noon the delegates, headed by a band, will march from the hotel to the convention hall. The first meeting will be addressed by Governor Johnson, Mayor Rolph, Supervisor Andrew Gallagher, Alfred Greenbaum, president of the local union, and International President Carothers. Tuesday will be taken up by a trip to Mt. Tamalpais and the Muir Woods. The following day, Thursday, has been set aside by the Exposition officials as Musicians' Day. Theatre parties, banquets, dances and regular sessions of the federation will continue throughout the week.

The contract for the structural steel for the library building to be erected in the Civic Center has been awarded to the Pacific Rolling Mills for \$85,433. The other San Francisco bidders were the Judson Iron Works \$102,459, and Dyer Brothers \$90,000. The Eastern bids were: McClinic-Marshall Company \$94,900, Mulligan Bros. \$94,000, Jones and Laughlin Steel Company \$88,400, United States Steel Company \$87,124.

## THE BONUS SYSTEM.

Labor unionists interested in the effects upon workers of the bonus system of wage payment will find an interesting study of actual results made in the Topeka shops of the Santa Fe Railroad in a report on "Industrial Conditions in Topeka" by Zenas L. Potter of the Department of Surveys and Exhibits of the Russell Sage Foundation. The bonus system has been in operation for 11 years in these shops, which are among the largest car shops in America. At the time the system was installed bonus payments were made in addition to prevailing wages. After ten years operation of the system, Mr. Potter, by comparing Santa Fe wage rates exclusive of bonus earnings with wage rates in other car shops in the Topeka district, attempts to discover whether this is still the case. The conclusion reached after a detailed analysis of the situation is that in many more important trades Santa Fe earnings exclusive of bonus earnings have been allowed to fall below existing wage rates.

Regular and bonus earnings are then compared with union rates in the Topeka district and the conclusion is reached that even counting bonus earnings Santa Fe workers in several important trades receive less than prevailing rates in nearby union car shops. The system, moreover, is termed "inaccurate and unscientific" as a bonus system, and it is shown that the company has abandoned many of the bonus principles laid down by efficiency engineers. The findings indicate that at least when the bonus system is abused, it is not advantageous to the average employee.

The report also deals with labor conditions of the unorganized street railway employees and with the Kansas workingman's compensation law, which is criticised because under its optional provision most of the industries where compensation is most needed do not come under the law. The need for better child labor legislation is pointed out and the State is scored for not having any laws to protect women workers from excessive hours of labor.

The pamphlet may be had for 15 cents by addressing Department of Surveys, 130 E. Twenty-second street, New York City.

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